Page 6, line 21, delete "but a fully conformal cavity such as provided", insert --a perimeter configuration frequently graduates into and is continuous with a base, and a cavity that extends its horizontal conformity to the object base as it does--

A2

Page 6, line 23, after "liquid.", insert --This is especially true where substantially vertical walls of appreciable height do not exist at an objects horizontal periphery.--

A3

Page 8, line 8, at end of second paragraph, insert --The bases of the objects may be regularly shaped and resemble bowls or inverted truncated cones or they may be irregular, with the cavities made to generally conform to the irregularities.--

A4

Page 8, after third paragraph, insert the following paragraphs:

--What we have shown by demonstration, is that a marginal quantity of liquid, immediately surrounding an object within a confinement, delivers all of the force of buoyancy and that while the confinement may consist of additional liquid, it may just as well consist of another substance, such as the glass wall of the large test tube used in the demonstration.

A5

The illusion of a buoyancy-force relationship to displacement has been nearly complete. If the larger test tube of the demonstration were graduated, to measure liquid volume, the measured displacement would still read correctly to indicate the conventionally expected displacement of the smaller, floating tube, despite the fact that we know that such an amount of liquid could not be displaced and is not present in the space between the tubes. The apparent loss of weight for a body submerged in the water of a conformal cavity can still be used to determine specific gravity, even when the volume of displaced liquid can be shown to be less than the volume of the body.

A5

Since the force of buoyancy appeared to equal what the misconception predicted, in generally observable instances, mathematics appeared to support it. Perhaps this fact has delayed further understanding of the physics of buoyancy and for such a long time.

NOTE! A conformal cavity efficiency value CCE, expressing the effectiveness of a horizontal confinement, at varying liquid levels, can be calculated by dividing body weight minus immersed body weight BW-IBW, by weight of the immersing liquid LW.

A5

$$CCE = \frac{BW-IBW}{LW}$$

Where body density and liquid level permit flotation, IBW = 0 and LW should be taken as the value of least liquid required for flotation. Where denser bodies are fully immersible, LW should be taken as the weight of the least liquid required to fully envelop the body.--

Page 9, line 6, delete "flotation"

Page 9, after second paragraph, insert the following paragraph:

A6

--Since a maximum buoyant force can be exerted by a minimal, marginal quantity of liquid within the conforming walls of fissures, it may be expected to contribute greatly to the destruction of geological masses, although evidence may not always be exhibited to readily identify the cause. A considerable amount of conformally augmented lift may occur and have effect, but body density may be too great to permit flotation and some body-like sections may function as bodies and react to a buoyant force without becoming fully detached and independent.--

Page 10, line 8 at end, delete extra period "."

Page 10, line 16, at end, delete extra period "."

Page 11, line 6, delete "cross sectional", insert --cross-sectional end--

Page 11, line 8, after "reduced", insert --cross-sectional--

Page 11, line 9, after "cross-sectional", insert --side--

Page 11, line 13, delete "an cross sectional", insert --a cross-sectional end--

Page 11, line 13, delete "FIG. 2", insert --FIG. 3--

Page 11, line 14, delete "or longitudinal-sectional", insert --cross-sectional--